## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND SPITOR.

GE N. W. CON MES OF FULTON AND MASSAR STS

THE DATE OF HERALD, comes per copy— If per adminimative per copy— If per adminimative copy as the control of the control of the copy as th

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRS, BOWERS-LOLA MONTEL-COR BROADWAY THEATRE, Breedway-Actres or Pa-NIGLO'S GARDEN-THE DEVIL'S SHARE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-David Cor-BATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Carpenter of Royan-diagnimits of Antwerp.

LYCKEN THEATRE, Breadway-Fast and Slow-Fol-ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE --- A NEW WAY TO PAY AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMOUNG PREFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE-NEED MINETRELAY BY WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 414 Broad-

## DOUBLE SHEET New York, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals -The Canal Law and Lettings Declared Unconstitutional.

The Court of Appeals, of this State, have just exhibited a specimen of independence, moral elevation, and fidelity to their oaths and to she constitution, without a parallel in the recent history of New York or of the country. Yesterday, as we learn by our telegraphic news from Albany, they declared the Canal law to be unconstitutionalthat law on which were based the recent corrupt lettings and bargains, to the extent of nine millions, which have recently disgraced all parties and all factions at Albany. This important decision sweeps the whole of that

moustrous corruption into infamy and contempt, at one blow. The great work of enlarging and finishing the canals must be begun afresh, on a legal and constitutional basis. The measure, as conceived and carried out, was corrupt, illegal, unconstitutional, and vicious, from its inception. The plan was consoived by the Seward whigs, and the contracts haid out to them exclusively, in secret conclave, before an attempt was made to introduce it to the Legislature. These leaders believed that they could carry their selfish schemes, by their own exclusive power. The elections of 1850 and 1851 were, however, so close that the Seward clique, who had projected the corrupt and illegal scheme, could not execute it without calling in the aid of such portions of the democrats as could be bought up by receiving contracts. Both factions of the democracy-barnburners and hunkers-offered themseives tor sare; our one numbers asked only a million, while the barnburners demanded three millions, as their portion of the spoils. The bargain was made with the hunkers, who happened to be the cheapest rascals in the market; and, with their aid, an unconstitutional law, creating a fictitious debt of nine millions, was passed, and to a certain extent carried into partial execution. This illegal and corrupt project was intended to-under the name of enlarging the canals-strengthen and extend the influence, for several years, of the Seward party in | The Fillmore Mass Meeting-Gen. Scottthis State, by controlling the vast disbursement of nine millions of dollars contrary to law. In the very last resort-in the last ditch-the bold, daring, and incorruptible Court of Appeals have stepped into the arena, and put an honest veto on their shameful proceedings.

The effect of this just decision will be great and potent on the political morality of the State. The enlargement of the canals must now be begun afresh, according to the obvious requirements of the constitution, and not in obedience to the secret plans of a corrept clique. If the present Governor, in the emergency, should call the Legislature together. they must pass a law creating a State debt in an open and honest shape, and submit that law for approval to the people of the whole State. This is the right road. All the contracts, lettings, bargains, bu, ing and selling, under the late enactment, are swent into oblivion and shame. This great decision will wake up the people of New York, from the bottom of their pockets and couch of their principles. An excitement will follow of no common order. The corrupt politicians of all the factions will, no doubt, pour out their venom en the Court of Appeals; but the people, who pay for all, will soon find out who are the most honest interproters of the State constitution. The Court of Appeals heve covered themselves with glory.

## The News.

The culumns of the HERALD are again overflowing with intelligence of all descriptions, and from all quarter of the globe.

The telegraphic synopsis of one week's later advices from Lurope is of a very interesting character in a commercial view. A large business was doing in cotton, at steady rates, but breadstuffs were dull. The Chanceller of the British Exchequer had presented his braget, which was regarded by Parliament as satisfactory. The political news possesses but little interest. An important question was lately proposeded in the House of Lords relative to the nors paid Gen. Rosas, the exiled Buenos Ayrean dictator. Earl Granville wished to ascertain whether these courtesies were extended by order of the gover wont, to which an evasive reply was given. Roses is looked upon and treated as a somew tat extraordinary man in England Not withstand bg all the berbarities he is said to have exerci ted towards his own people, he endeared himself to the English, through their pockets, by giving the un the privilege of trading with his subjects. Late Savices from Caffraria and India show that the Briti & troops are still engaged in

endeavoring to subjue the natives. The Webster Commit, 'we meeting, held last night to Constitution Hall, at d of which we give a report chewhere, was mise, ably deficient in point of numbers, and exhibited th . Smallest share of enthusiasm in the matter. The speeches urged the members of the committee to rally all their forces for the election, to-morrow mor, ting, of the Ward Committees of the whig party, at dendeavor to re-

Lorn Webster men. The whige of the first Congressional c'igtriet of this

State have selected a Fillmore delegate to attend the National Convention. The whige of Brooklyn (second Congressional district) yesterday elected a majority of Scott men, to select a representative in

the Baltimore Convention. The telegraphs give some interesting items conceruing the appointments of delegates to the Bulti-more Conventions. Scott is in the ascendant in the Ninth and Twenty fifth districts of this State; Fillmore, in the Fourth district of Alabama; Buchanan, in the Second district of Virginia; and Webster, in the Eighth district of Massachusetts. The latter is a decided victory over the free seilers, who elected

Horace Mann to Congress.

Our special Washington correspondent furnishes an outline of the position of Gen. Scott and the Southern whigs, with regard to the compromise. It is intimated that he intends to be guided by the action of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. In case that body declares for the compromise, so will he-otherwise he will remain silent. Silence will defeat him in every Southern State, not even excepting North Carolina, where nearly every person is mortified and astounded at the recent manoeuvres of Senator-Mangum. An open declaration for the compromise at that late day will as certainly defeat the General in the North; so that, upon the whole, be is in a peculiarly unenviable predicament. He must come out plainly, and let the people know where he is to be found, prior to the holding of either convention. They will not countenance any watching for chances.

Great excitement was produced at Rochester by the announcement of the decision of the Court of Appeals, which declares the canal law unconstitutional. The democrats immediately issued a call for a meeting to-night, which will request the governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature, in order that the canals may be completed in a constitutional manner. Nearly every voter in the State is in favor of having the works finished, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution; but there must be no competition, no fraud, no Seward intrigue practised. The democrats were on the alert; and by moving thus quickly in the matter,

have taken the wind out of the whig canvass. Com. Stockton made a long speech in the United States Senate, yesterday, in favor of the joint resolution authorizing the construction of a warsteamer for harbor defences, in pursuance of the plan recommended by Mr. R. L. Stevens. So long as the worthy Commodore remained on the salt water, he was in his element; but when he rowed ashore, he became dizzy, and was unable to steer clear of snags. He endeavored to steady himself upon the democratic platform, but met with less success, even, than he did at Trenton, N. J., a few weeks ago. The first part of his speech, where he spoke of the inefficiency of our navy in case of a foreign war, was decidedly correct. Like a practical man, he severely rebuked those boasters whose patriotism generally all runs out of their mouths before there is necessity for action-meaning, evidently, those flighty individuals who pretend that they would assist Kossuth, Kinkel, and other foreign adventurers. He highly complimented the skill of American mechanicsand who has not? But when he began to talk of an ad valorem tariff, democratic principles, &c., Jack was ashore. These were the rocks on which he struck, and soon went to pieces.

But little was done yesterday in the Senate upon the question of giving additional aid to the Collins steamers. That body refused to transfer the contract from the Naval to the Post Office Committee, by a vote of 18 to 19.

After wasting a great deal of time, the House of Representatives yesterday agreed to take a recess from to-morrow till next Tuesday, in order to have the hall thoroughly cleansed and prepared for summer service. It is highly probable that a week will also be lost during the sittings of each of the National Conventions. Never mind, Uncle Sam pays for it. Several proposed amendments to the free farm bill were voted down.

Ex-Governor Toncey was vesterday elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature. In the House he received forty majority over Roger S. Baldwin, the whig Senator of the last Congress. The regular free soil nominee, Francis Gillette, only received eleven votes in the House. Mr. Toucey filled the office of Attorney General during the last few months of President Polk's administration, having been appointed in the place of Mr. Clifford, who was sent out as minister to Mexico.

The Daniel Webster and Cherokee are on their way from San Juan and Aspinwall, with two weeks' later news from California.

Prospects of his Nomination and Electi The Fillmore mass meeting, of Monday evening last, was a very respectable affair, in numbers, in orators, and in the principles and policy laid down in the speeches and resolutions-much more so than the Webster meetings. It will doubtless exercise some degree of influence through the country in favor of Mr. Fillmore, and may result to his advantage in the whig primary elections of to-morrow, in this city, for delegates to the National Whig Convention. But, in all that this mass meeting can possibly effect, we see no probability of its weakening the position of Scott in the great North, where he is evidently so strong as to command the nomination at Baltimore, against the undivided vote of the South, and the few scattering Fillmore and Webster men from the Northern States, combined.

It is a little singular that the oldest and most respectable of the whig journals of this city should be in favor of Webster, who has not the remotest shadow of a possibility for the Presidency; that only one or two of our least influential whig papers should be the advocates of Fillmore, who has realiy the mass of the compromise and conservative whigs of the city on his side, including the patronage of the Custom House, Post Office, and Navy Yard but it is most remarkable, that the only city organs of Gen. Scott should be the two abo lition oracles of W. H. Seward, when it is palpably manifest that Scott-excepting, probably, half-a-dozen delegates, at the outside - will earry down the entire whig State delegation to the Baltimore Convention. This curious classification of our whig cotemporaries is the result of the peculiar influences of the compromises, the government patronage, Wall street, the cotton trade, and "the higher law." But it is all mere byplay and deception, with the exception of the Seward organs, who are in carnest, and who will, after the sixteenth of June, find that their neighbors, who are now most lavish in their praises of Fillmore and Webster, will be most rampant and clamorous for the election of Scott. Mr. Humphrey Marshall may ack to be defeated with Fillmore, as preferable to success with Scott under the malign influences of Seward and his incendiary allies; but he will discover, in due season, that abstractions are moonshine, and that the only alternative is Scott and the union of the whige, and " a long pull, a streng pull, and a pall altogether," North and South, for the public plunder. Mr. Gentry says that Fillmore will get one hun-

dred and sixteen votes from the South, in the National Convention, which will only require thirty. two votes from the North to give him the nomina-But where are they to come from? He may get a half dozen votes from New York; but, except ing a slim prospect in Massachusetts, it is doubtful whether another half dozen can be scraped together for him, from Maine to Wisconsin. Notorious, av it is, that the abolition elements of the whig party control it throughout the North, it is still a fixed fact that the North will hold the majority in the convention. It is almost equally clear that Scott, from the North alone, will have a majority over Fillmore and Webster, with all the strength they can muster in both sections. And as a majority is the rule of the nomination of the whigs, there is no reason to doubt that General Scott will be pominated upon the very first ballot; as the whig candidate for

Upon this conclusion, the question arises, what are failed to pass this blue-law, and where men can obtain

the prospects of Gen. Scott's election? To this it may be safely answered, they are good. He will be a formidable candidate—hard to beat, and, under present appearances, will most likely win the race, with an electoral vote equal to that of General Taylor. He will probably carry all the Northern States that Gen. Taylor carried, in addition to Ohio and Indiana, which General Taylor lost; and this gain will make up for the loss of Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, and will be sufficient even to spare the votes of every Southern State in the Union, except Kentucky and North Carolina, or Tennessee, or any two of these three. Let the fight be opened, however, and notwithstanding the present hostility of Messrs. Clingman, Gentry, and Marshali, the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, will probably be foremost in their majorities for General Scott. Nething like a military chieftain-nothing like blood and thunder and lightning-nothing like

gunpowder—nothing like
"Bombs, guns, drums and batteries" -nothing like Churubusco and Chepultepec-nothing like "fuss and feathers," and plenty of themnothing like "a hasty plate of soup:" it is better than hard eider-nothing like a fire in the front and "a fire in the rear" at the same time. The old whigs are a little sick of military chieftains. Their bad luck with "Old Tippecance and Tyler too," and their shocking bad luck with Gen. Taylor, have ren-dered the old fashioned whigs of the civil and diplomatic school, exceedingly distrustful of the fife and drum. But there is a new class, and a large class, of young whig voters, who will be seized with the military epidemic which periodically runs through the country like the cholera; and they will, as usual, with the women and the children, carry everything before them.

We should not, therefore, be at all surprised to see the same sort of an electioneering carnival in 1852, as that which characterized the great log cabin and coon skin campaign of 1840. Soup will be erved up at every barbecue, and "fuss and feathers" will be the order of the day. The demoeratic journals generally appear to be quite sanguine of the success of their candidate. But who is to be their candidate? Can any of the baker's dozen of aspirants, intriguing for the nemination at Washington, and everywhere else, secure the required vote of two-thirds! How is it to be done? Can Cass override Buchanan, or will Buchanan be permitted to whistle Cass down the wind? Will the old fogies agree to be turned adrift by young America, or will the little Douglas play second fiddle to the old fogies? Will the Southern rights party permit such men as Gov. Cobb and Gov. Foote to thrust California with the Compromise measures down their throats? or will Rantoul and Preston King agree to the finality of the law for catching runaway negroes? These are hard questions to answer. In fact, the personal rivalries, and jealousies, and sectional splits and squabbles of the democratic party, are such as almost to defy the best efforts of the wisest heads to reconcile them, to re-organize them, and to get them into working order again. Within three weeks they are to meet at Baltimore; and from present indications, there is no hope of any platform, or any ticket, which can bring out the full strength of the party. That the democratic party, upon a fair issue between their principles and whig principles, have a decided majority of the people, and the States, and the federal representation of the country, has been too often proved to be doubted. But the whigs in 1849 and 1848 ran a military chieftain upon a no-party, non-committal platform, and succeeded in both cases most triumphantly. The game, then, of 1840'48 is the game of '52. The democrats have no idea of attempting to set up a military champion against Scott, because, as a soldier candidate, he stands alone. But, cut up, as they now are, into factions and cliques, in any event, and upon any plan which they may adopt to compete with Scott, their defeat appears to be as distinctly foreshadowed as were the defeats of Van Buren and Cass in '40 and '48.
w.n, then, between and Cass in '40 and '48.
will effectually cure the whig party of military chieftains. Instal him in the White House, and the Great Mogul himself is not more unapproachable than will be his Excellency General Winfield Scott,

President of the United States of America. Everything will be done according to military tactics. His cabinet will probably be half and-half soldiers and civilians, and turned out regularly at the first of the month, for something newer and better. The whole country will thus be kept in a state of wholesome excitement; and the newspapers, the Washington letter writers and telegraphers, will live in clover. Possibly these home amusements will be varied by active intervention in the affairs of Europe or Canada, which will make the General's admini tration still more interesting. He cannot do much mischief without the aid of Congress; but he will give us a variety of magnificent amusements, and abundance of employment to the newspapers and

office seekers. It will be a royal administration. Finally, as Gen. Scott is to be the whig candidate, upon Gen. Taylor's platform, the democrats might as well prepare to meet him. They will get no other candidate from the whigs, and they will find no other, as parties now stand, so hard to beat. In a word, Gen. Scott will be nominated, and without letters or promises, or principles or pledges, he may be elected, principally in consequence of the ridiculous personal squabbles of the democracy.

LIVING IMPORTS FROM EUROPE .- The average amount of emigration to this port, from the various countries of Europe, is estimated at about thirty thousand per month, consisting of men, women, and children-one-half of them probably being men, and the rest women and children. The value of this emigration, as an accession to our stock of labor and living capital, will, if estimated, be found to exceed in value all the gold dust imported from California, notwithstanding the noise and exaltation that have been created by this importation from the Pacific. A full grown man is estimated to be worth, as an article of stock or labor, about a thousand dollars, and sometimes over that sum. In this country, a healthy man, of twenty-one years of age, is probably worth more than a thousand dollars. looking merely at the results of his labor, and the likelihood of his living to the average length of human existence. The whole emigration, therefore, of thirty thousand a month, may be safely put down as worth five hundred dollars a head. If this average be taken as the basis of an estimate, we have at once an amount of value added to the capital stock of this country equal to fifteen millions of dollars monthly. But these emigrants generally bring over with them, in addition to themselves, a little property in money, which might be safely averaged at ten dollars a head. This would give a sum of three. hundred thousand dellars, which, added to the former results, makes a sum of \$15,300,000 per month, which European emigration adds to this city alone, to be scattered throughout the country. The whole emigration from Europe to this country, if similarly calculated, would be probably nearly double this amount, which would make the entire value to us of European emigration, about thirty-one millions of dollars per month, and for a year would exceed three hundred millions of dollars additional accession to the money and laber, and living population of the country.

This constant tide of emigration, flowing from Europe to New York, is one of the chief means of its rapid increase in growth, population, prosperity, and wonderful developement; and there seems to be no

THE EFFECT OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW ENGLAND .- The Liquor law has been now carried in three States of New England-Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The result will be to keep travellers and visiters away from the principal cities of these States, and send them in another direction. Boston, for instance, will be shuaned by the gojourner and by the man of leisure, who in future will turn to the city of New York, where fanaticiem

those beverages at dinner, or at other times, to which use has so accustomed them that to drink them moderately has become a sort of "second nature" to many, perhaps, necessary for health, but at all events necessary to enjoyment. The chief city of Rhode Island, Newport, hitherto famous as a watering place, will be ruined by this law, and the hotels and storekeepers of the watering places in the States of New York and New Jersey will be benefitted in proportion. Saratoga will flourish, and the gay, the fashionable, and the invalid will throng to its springs, while the grass will grow upon the streets of Newport, and it will soon present the appearance of a "deserted village." Nor will this law be without its effects in the rural districts. The farmers, hitherto, were in the habit of giving the men employed in haymaking and other agricultural work, a certain allowance of New England rum, which did not cost for each man more than two or three cents, but which had the effect of procuring a great amount of additional work, especially in wet meadows. Now the men will be dissatisfied, and will not work so hard, and the farmers will have to put on more hands; and their farming operations will cost them more, while their remuneration will be less, the market for the produce being rendered worse in consequence of the prohibition to use it in the manufacture of distilled or fermented beverages, to be used temperately. Thus the law will work in those States, till it works its own repeal at last.

HIGH SALARIES .- A strong disposition to increase the salaries of all the public officers of this citycivil and judicial-has manifested itself in various quarters, of late. This increase has varied from fifty to seventy per cent. Thousand dollar salaries have been angmented to fifteen hundred; two thousand to three; and three, to four or five. The reasons given for this extraordinary increase in public salaries of city functionaries have not been very clear or very satisfactory to those who pay the taxes. Among other reasons, however, we have heard it stated that the extraordinary production of gold in California, by diminishing its value as an article of exchange, and the rise in the price of provisionsincluding beef and potatoes-were some of the principal motives for the increase of these salaries. Among the whole tribe of officials, of all kinds, whose salaries have been augmented for these reasons, or any other, not one has manifested a spirit of moderation and contentment equal to that shown by Recorder Tillou. This worthy magistrate has actually refused to accept an increase of salary, declaring he was perfectly satisfied with the salary alrendy attached to his office. Such an instance of selfdenial and moderation is probably without exam-ple in the history of this city for the last half century, where there has been such a scrambling for the spoils among all parties, and in every quarter.

But the mania for high salaries is not alone the passion of the moment. There seems to be, in various quarters, an irrepressible desire to create new offices and new jobs for new favorites and fresh beggars for the public spoils. The Board of Emigration, under the literary and philosophical influence of Mr. G. C. Verolanck-a highly respectable "old fogy" of Tammany Hall-has actually created a new and unnecessary office, worth four thousand dollars a year, and given it to some one, for the purpose, undoubtedly, of enabling the individual to make a decent living and a good show in society.

There ought to be some limit put to this disposition of increasing salaries, creating new offices, and lavishing the public money in all directions and in all quarters. It is true gold placers have been discovered in California and Australia, but the placers which pay for these high salaries and new offices are, as yet, confined to the pockets of the hardworking people of this city.

CALIFORNIA MINING COMPANIES .- The number of mining companies organized in California alone, is estimated at about eighty, of which forty are volunteer associations, without articles of agreement, and composed of fifteen or twenty persons each, who work their own mines and divide their own mines and The other half are generally articled and legalized associations, with presidents, secretaries, cashiers, and shares of stock-the shareholders numbering from ten to fifty, some of them working their own mines and others employing assistants. Of these eighty companies or associations, of all kinds, it is supposed that not more than ten, fifteen, or twenty, of both classes, are highly prosperous or successful. Two-thirds of them are estimated to be the merest bubbles in creation. The great bulk of gold dust exported from California generally comes from individual diggers, and only a small proportion from the

organized and articled companies. have received so ments, and results of investigations on these California mining companies, which we shall give our readers at an early day. They represent in the true light some of the peculiar characteristics of these associations. The California companies of which we speak are distinct and different from those few which have been organized in New York, London, and Paris. In the latter cities there are probably about twelve or fourteen companies erganized, and in this city about half a dozen. Those in this city are principally got up under the auspices of the stock-jobbers and philosophers of the Tribune newspaper, and are generally considered to be humbugs of the first water.

DR. BEECHER, THE TRIBUNE PHILOSOPHERS, AND THE DUTY ON COAL .- The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his organ of abolitionism and "the higher law," concurs with the philosophers of the Tribune on the slavery question, and the Kossuth question, intervention, money, saddles, muskets, scrip, and all. But upon the question of a duty on coal, the parson and the philosophers disagree. Beecher goes for abolishing the duty entirely, for the benefit of the poor, and against the wealthy coal monopolies of Pennsylvania. The philosophers of the Fourierite circle, whose stock-jobbing operations extend to the Pennsylvania coal mines, are opposed to this plain and consistent doctrine of Christian charity, and plead the good old policy of protection and high prices. And wherever coal monopolies, or California quartz mining companies, or Lake Superior copper stock jobbing, or New Jersey zinc speculations, are concerned, these interests will be protected, and puffed, and inflated, by our pious philosophers; and if the credulous are swindled in Wall street, and the public are humbugged, what care the philosophers, so that they make money by the operation. The abolition of all duties on coal would reduce the price to the consumers, and thus benefit the whole population of New York, except those interested in the coal monopolies; but the Tribune stock jobbers are looking after their own interests, not the interests of the community, and so they can't concur with Beecher on the coal question.

THE BRIGHTON ELOPEMENT.-Mr. Howard, of the Irving House, requeste us to correct an impression which might possibly arise to his prejudice from a cursory reading of the report of this matter, which appeared in yesterday's HERALD. Our reporter said, in reference to the centleman, who was the principal party in that offair that Mr. Howard "spoke approvingly of his conduct subsequently to his arrival" at his hotel; and went on to intimate that we did not coincide with Mr. Howard in his estimate of Dr. Plummer's character. Mr. Howard dreads that this might in any way be construed to mean that he had not a very strong feeling against that gentle-man's offence. We most willingly consent to rectify any ambiguity in the report, to remove any such impression, and do justice to Mr. Heward's sentiments in the matter. We know that his bearing and conduct in this delicate affair, was bighly creditable to him as a moral and highminded man, and that it was through his means and the good offices of the Mayor, that the money was restored to its owner, the matter arranged, and the young lady sent home to her friends.

The Crops.

The Crops.

The Wheat and Tonacco Crors.—The Maribero' (Md.)

Gazette states that the late fine weather has had the
effect of forwarding the growth of the wheat, which now
begins to look very well and promising: but the effect
on the tobacco plants has been injurious, rast number of
the fly having made their appearance. Unless the
weather be soon more propitious, the plants will be so
seriously injured that the erep will be a scant one.

Marine Affairs.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE NEW YORK AND ST. THOMAS TRADE.—The Cunard Company intend removing the Mer-lin from the St. Thomas and New York line shortly, and supplying ber place with a new steamer of double her size, named the Petrel, which is now loading at Glasgow for this port, and expected to take her departure thence about the 12th inst. The Petrel is an iron screw steame built at Dumbarton, of 200 horse power, and 786 tons burthen and, we are informed is a very handsome vessel. She will be commanded by the old master of the Merliu, Capt W. Sampson. The latter vessel will probably be placed either on the St. Johns and Halifax, or the Bermuda and Halifax route.

Naval Intelligence.

The frigate Cumberland was receiving her powder yesterday, and will probably haul out into the stream to day. On Monday, wind and weather permitting, she will sail for the Mediterranean. She will go out thirty men short of her full complement. This is mainly owing to the low wages paid to seamen in the United States service. The U.S. steamer Mississippi is expected here for the purpose of towing the Princeton round to Baltimore, to receive her boilers. The last named vessel was taken out of deck yesterday. —Boston Post Friday.

The United States sloop of war Plymouth from Rio Janeiro, for Macao, 63 days out, was spoken by the bark Golden Age, on the 25th January, off the Straltaof Sunda; all well.

Court Calendar for This Day.

BURRIME COURT.—General Term—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same as yesterday.
COMMON PLEAR.—Part 1.—Nos. 543, 623, 705, 707, 700, 11, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 779, 761, 63, Part 11.—Nos. 290, 596, 610, 616, 620, 622, 624, 28, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 620, 622, 624, 80, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 80, 636, 356, 357, 358, 359, 361, 363, 388, 399, 206, 231, 2, 129, 16, 327, 26, 262, 322, 374, 375, 376, 377, 379, 80, 54, 180, 339, 255, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 89, 390.

Fine Arts—Daguerreotypes in Oil, by W. H BUTLER, 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray street. This new and beautiful art is deserving the attention of all who admire truth and beauty of finish in a portrait. Only one sitting is required, and is finished on a motallic surface.

Phoenix has arisen from her ashes!— Whitehurst's Gallery, at 349 Broadway, having been thoroughly repaired and improved since the fire, will be opened this merning, with thereased facilities for the production of perfect Daguerrootypes.

Some years ago, ere modern art
Had made its wonderful advances,
The chosen idol of our heart
Was doomed to all the sad mischances
Of blundering painters; but at last
The fertile brain of great Daguerro
The pencil of the sunbeam cast
in all its oright perfection, where
In darkness laid the magic plate;
And lo! behold she perfect fruit—
The beautiful Daguerrectype,
Now done so splendidly by Root,
At 383 Broadway, where perfect pictures are taken in any
weather.

"For optics sharp it noeds, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."
Thus sang Hudibras, or his author, who
must have had in his prophetic eye the boautiful Daguerrotypes taken by ROOT, at 383 Broadway: for the sharnest
eyes that ever winked would fail to find in all the world
more correct likenesses, more clear and beautiful pictures,
than those taken by Mr. Root.

European Daguerreotypes .- M. B. Brady European Daguerrectypes.—M. B. Bradyy
200 Broadway, has recently returned from Europe, where
he has spent nearly a year, in visiting the most celebrated galleries and works of art, especially in France and
Italy, and in carefully studying all the improvements in instruments and chemistry made in those countries. He has
spared no expense in thoroughly routing his gallery; and
by a new arrangement of light, and various improvements
recently introduced, he hopes to produce pictures superior to
any hitherto exhibited. He has also on exhibition, dancerreotypes of some of Cale most distinguished men in France,
among whom are Louis Napoleon, Thiers. Victor Imago,
Lamartine, Eugene Sue, &c. Arrangements have also been
made with several of the best English and French artists,
to forward, from time to time, portraits of the most celebratted mon in Europe; as well as every discovery and improvement made by forein artists; thas forming the nucleus
of a European Gallery, which, in connection with his American Gallery, will render his establishment second to none in
the world.

Cheap! Such are the exclamations excited by the beaus, variety, excellence, and superiority of SMITH & RICE'S assortment of Spring Garments. You can procure a better suit of clothes, on cheaper terms, of them, than of any other establishment in town. Try it.

Astor House, promises to send home a set of his unequalled Shirts, at a specified time. Look at it again, when the articles come home, and you will see that he is in advance of his promise. Then look at the Shirts, examine the needlework, try them on, and say if you were ever so fitted headers.

C. & E. Kelly. Importers of Artificial Flowers and Feathers, have removed from 15d William street, corner of Ana, to No. 12 John street, up stairs, where they will keep an extensive assortment of the latest six is, at the lowest prices, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. C. & E. KELLY, 12 John street, up stairs.

Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, Window Shades, Buff Hollands, White Hellands, White Linens, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Hooks, Centre Tassels, Loops, Pic-ture Cord, and Tassels; all for sale at very low prices, at the Cord of Prince and Window Summissing Store, No. 280/2 Broadway, one door from Reads street.

Notice to Housekeepers .- Frequent impo

sitions having been practised by men protending to have been seat by the subscribers to clean and repair hot-water and hot-air Furnaces, our customers are cautioned against employing persons who apply for this purpose, as none are rent from this establishment except upon the receipt of orders.

Corner Reade and Centre street, and 314 Broadway. Crystal Palace Again .- Patent Three-ply,

Ingrain and patent Tapacity, three-ply Carpeting, same as was exhibited at the World's Pair, at 99 Howery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also Pardoc's and Crosby & Sons' English Exhibition Tapacities and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low. English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide

elegant new marble, scroll and messic figures, of satin unish at 59 Bowery, HIKAM ANDERSONS, Also L000 pieces of beautiful floor Oil Cloth, in widths, at 2s, 6d, 3s, 3s, 6d, and 4s, per yard, and upwards, the most extraordinary bargains sver offered in this city. Glorious !- English Imperial Three-ply

Carpeting of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnifects, unique, mossic, and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at 99 Bowery, IlRAM ANDERSON'S. Also American three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., and 8s. per yard, of elegant new soring styles.

Look at this:—Only Four Shillings per yard for beautiful large and small figured ingrain Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Stair Carpets, 2s., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard; common ingrain Carpets, 2s., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yard. Call and see them. Canal Street Carpet Store .- Now is the

time. If you want to make a saving of fitten per cent, sail at 70 Canal street, E. A. PETERSON & COS, and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets, four shillings per yard. Three-ply, seven shillings per yard. Tapestry Brussels, eight to ten shillings per yard. Also, a large and splendid assertment of Tapestry Volvets. I would not be the unprincipled villain to

I would not be the unprincipled villain to write the following, without believing it, any more than I would be the unmitigated fool to deny it without testing it, and pronounce that man both, who denounces as a humbog a discovery that will eventually exterminate disease from humanity, for the act of denouncing proves positively he knows nothing about it. I not only defy and challenge all physicians and physiciogists to confute me, but fearlessly and openly tax them with knowing the truths I tell, and abstaining from its practice from mean and aordid motives—either of cupidity or pride. I say that all diseases and consumption can be controlled by, and are entirely subject to the brain, and if the brain can be excited to throw off feesh, healthy fluid, (healthy because freal) disease must be checked, and theroughly exterminated, if continued a sufficient time. I say, that is, no one instance has it ever failed, cut of hundreds of eases; many the very worst and last stages of consumption, thoroughly restored to perfect health, after every bope had fled. See Mr. Winter, Mr. Lonnard, Mr. Flynn, and numereus others. I say that it is the worst of folly to adhere to the errors of a faculty that proves its imbeditity in all it undertakes. And a still greater absurdity for a man to make, put up, and advertise an article for every one to'ry its efficacy, without payment if unsuccessful. What can be his object? what the motive? Are the people so stupid as to pay for anything when they are told they need not if it does not prove what it is represented to he? The fact is, the cridence of the weekly reports of death; prove to me, though it may not to all, that there is some might those enumerated 5100 each if they had take two bottles of Nervisons Antidete the week previous to their deaths. This for eall down thander to destroy a gust.

Never set a Leyonn on a rat.

BOT WATTS, M. D., Electrical Nervist, 42s Greenwich street. Wholesale depot, John Pync, 18 Ann street.

Never set a Leyonn on a rat,
Or call down thander to destroy a gnat,
Nor give to mice the homeopath's pill.
That never cures, and cannot kill.
Such humbug in the age we live.
Stands condemned by men of sense.
But would you act like upright men,
And drive such vermin from their den?
Take Costar's paste—it kills so rice
The rats, the roaches, and the mice.
It drives the vermin from the mice.
Outrageous.—A certain person who sells powder and pills for vermin and insects, tells you to be cautious; he tells you to read the certificates it pleases him to place before you, and believe all it says about his article. He turther calls others (meaning Costar) heartless imposters. Now. citizens awaken, and be not deceived any longer, by one who has taken your lard carned money, for a thing that is worthless. Costar, of No. 44s Broadway, believes not in certificates, but refers the people to the first houses in the city. This said powder and pill dealer gives you a few names, and tells you to see the certificates, read them, be convinced; and he says who can denbt? Well, now, see what they say. Coleman & Stateon, Astor House, say it is worthless; D. D. Howard, irving House, say it is worthless; Preston H. Hedges, Carlton House, say it is worthless; Preston H. Hedges, Carlton House, say it is worthless; Preston H. Hedges, Carlton House, say it is worthless; Preston H. Hedges, Carlton House, say it is worthless; Preston H. Hedges, Carlton House, say of others the same way. Go to Washington and Centre markets, and ask which is the humbey.

Benderal Production.

HENRY R. COSTAR, and HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 44s Broadway.

Dr. Levett, Dentist, No. 628 Broadway, takes this method to invite his friends and the public cenerally, to witness his great improvements in Dentistry, as introduced by him. Office hours, only from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Are you Deaf, or troubled with noises in, or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, the use of syringes, oils, &c., and consult Dh. LUTENER, No. 89 Frince street. His success in making the deaf hear is unprecedented. Short, weak, and imperfect sight restored. Can be canvolted, personally, or by mail, from nine till three c'clock, All letters must contain one dollar, fee, and be

Ear and Eye Surgery .- Drs, Heath and Dil-Inhack devote themselves exclusively to discuses of the Ear and Eye. Near sight and weeping eyes permanently cured. Also on hand, a variety of beautiful Artificial Eyes, which are insufed without pain. Office 581 Broadway, op-posite Niblos. Hours, from 8 to 4 daily.

Couraud's Liquid Hair Dye, 1s, exception or reservation, the very heat ever invented; equal-ly celebrated is GOURAUDS Medicated Scap, for curing pimples, freekles, sailowiess, chaps roughess, &c. Fouries Eutille approach hair from any past of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Cless, at C. Walker street, near Frontes. Sparring.—The brothers Lazarus, who have recently arrived in this city from England, and whose sabibition of the ecience of Sparring was the admiration of the crewed whe witnessed their public exhibition at the Union Course on Thursday, will give another evidence of their extracrisinary powers at Hager's, in Elizabeth street, to morrow evening. They are two lads, one aged eleven, the other thirteen pears—and display in their manageryes, a science that would eclipse the most practised in the art of self defence.

High Bridge Hotel for Sule.—The Hotel at High bridge on the Westchesterside of Harlem river, together with cight acre of grand. The house is well stocked and well fornished, and award of the second two careings the sules. There is on the ground two chooses, two carriage needs, a large barn, and an icerome, containing about forty tons of good ice, and an iceromy very beautiful, with the advantage of the bott of fishing. The place will be soil reasonable if application is made early. For further particulars inquire of JOHN BOARDMAN, Cortlandt Alley, or on the premises.

The New York Picayune is ready this day, and those desirous of spending a pleasant half hour cannot do better than buy the PICAYUNE of this wook; naver a more splendid number. Rich, lively, spicy, rare; price only two cents.

Gentlemen's Hats, Summer Fashton, Excelsior:

Beste & Co., 156 Broadway, will introduce, on Saturday rest, the 15th inst., the summer style for tendemen's Hats. Their hat for the season is manufactured from the finest Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver, of a quality and lustre surpassing any grade of the tame article ever before in this market, and has been precured by them at a large outlay and trouble. The motto of this house is, however, "onward and upward," and neither expense nor difficulty ever did, or ever snall, impede their march towards perfection in the mystery of hatting. Confining their attention solely to the manufacture of the finest qualities of bats, they are conabled, by their undivided attention bestewed upon that one object, to give instant evidence of their success in the "crowning" excellencies of their success in the

Panama Hats.—A large lot at Freeman's, 20 Fulton street. Also, Leghera, braid, and all other kinds of straw goods. Freeman's assortment is as large as can be found in the city. White Beavers, of a superior quality. If you want Hats, call on

Hats.—Hats, fashionable, elegant, stylish, becoming, durable, and cheap, can be had of KNOX, No. 128 Fulton street. His Hats of the spring fashion, preserve all the characteristics, and are worthy of the universal attention they excite.

Genin invites attention to the light and cool appearance of his beautiful leading style of Gentle-men's flats for the present Spring. Blastic and yleiding, although rich and durable, its pressure is searcely felt upon the brow, while its pressure upon the purse is one dollar less than that of its cluusier and stiffer rivals. The assort-ment of Children's Pancy flats and Caps, Laries' and wisses' Rats and Bonnets, French and other Umbrellar. Canes, &c., at Genin's lower store, cannot be surpassedown town. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opp. St. Psul's.

The Metropolitan Millinery Bimporium, 508 Broadway, corner of Niblo's New York.—Paris, London and European Millinery, Lace, Mantilla and Faney Goods, of the intest fashions and designs, are now open by D. LEAHIY. French, English, Belgian, Swies and Carman goods, of the most exquisite kind, at most moderate prices. Ladies resident is, and visiters to, the metropolis, will have an opportunity not heretofore offered, of suiting their various tastes in all the most fashionable zoods, at the Metropolitan Millinery, Lace and Fancy Goods Emporium. Parisian and London Monthly Pashions received by the arrivest steamers.

Will be ready for inspection this day, at the emperium, 361 Broadway, (into 351,) afteen hundred Paris made Manillas, received per hast stenner, and comprising many of the richest and most truly novel designs. The whole will be idd at the same moderate prices that have gained forgitisticre so poular a rentation. sold at the same moderate prices that have gained forgth store so popular a reputation. GEO. BULPIN, 361 (late 351) Broadway.

Canton Crape Shawls—Richly Embredered with the most disborate needlework, at \$20, \$25, \$30, and \$30; as also the most costly descriptions, ranging from \$40 to \$100 magnifect plain quality do., at \$10, \$12, \$14, and \$16. An immense consignment has been received this week, and is now on saic at 30 per cent lower than the usual prices, at the Paris Shawl and Mantilla Emperium, 351 (late \$51) Broadway.

Cash vs. Credit .- Try the Cash System. Merchants wishing to buy Embroiderics, Laces, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., very cheap, are invited to call at No. 36 Liberty street, where they are sold for cash only attwenty per cent less than the usual credit prices. JAMES OSTROM, 36 Liberty street, next door to the Post Office. Fashionable Clothing Store .- Alfred Mun-

ROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, offer to their friends and customers, an additional assortment of choice and desirable articles of Fashionable Clothing, Under Garments, &c. Also, an elegant assortment of one styles Boys' and Children's Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner. All articles guarantied to give perfect satisfaction. No deviation in prices. "Westward the Star of Empire takes Its

way!"— W. G. SMITH'S cash tailering establishment, is re-moved from 78 Fulton etrest to 57 West Broadway, where he is prepared to fit outgentlemen with coats, pantalcons, vests, shirts, collars, neckeloths, &c., &c., of the latest fashions, and on the lowest terms. The clother renovating department is kept up with full vigor, and at the old prices. Meetings at Union Hall .- The clergy,

Meetings at Union Hall.—The clergy, church members, and delegates to the various benevolent conventions now in session in this city, will find it advantageous to purchase their cichting at Union Hall, the manmoth clothing warehouse of New York. The prices are forty per cent below the country rates, and more than twenty per cent below ordinary New York charges, while the material and workmanship are proverhially excellent. Clergymen may there obtain, ready made or to order, long skitched black Freek Conts, black Bress Coats of the plain elerical cat, thack Benhazine and Sik Vesta &c., at prices lower than they have any idea of.—INION HALL WHOLFSALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets (opposite the Herald office).

To purchase neat, elegant, and cheap Clothing, we advise our readers to call at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, where they cen attire themselves in a sail of summer clothing for the astonishing low sum of \$3. Bress and Frock Cont. \$250 85; fine doeskin Pants. \$1.60 to \$4.7 Vests. 75 cents to \$2.56. Business and Sack Contr., of the latest style, from \$3 to \$8.

Boots and Lasts, by the original Lorin BROOKS, at his new establishment, No les Fution atrect, west side of Broadway and opposite Caurch street, long known as a manufacturer of fashlonable Dress Boots, in Fulton street, east of Broadway. Call and examine his large stock of Genta' Boots, patent leasher Caiters and Shees, warranted to be of the best material and worksmanking.

Ladies' Boot and Shoe Emporium.—Can-TRELL. 36 Bewers between Bond and Great Jones street, world most respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to his newarrancements for the apring season. His estab-lishment has been materially enlarged and improved to meet the lacreasies demand of his encounters, and all who now favor him with a visit will.

Jewelry and Musical Instruments can now be purchased at JACOBS', 100 Chatham street, cheaper than ever, having bought out an entire establishment at prices far below the first cost. Don't forget the number, 100 Chatham street.

Don't be Cheated .- The only place in the city where Accordeons are satisfactorily repaired and tuned is at 100 Chatham street. The cost is not half that enarged elsewhere for spelling them. Remember the number, 100 Chatham street.

Ketchums' Patent Mowing Machines .- All persons in want of those machines, will please send in their orders immediately to the agents, JOHN, MAYHER & CO. No. 197 Water street, as the supply for this season is limited They are warranted to, cut from ten to diffeen acres of grasper day, with perfection.

For Sale,—The Stock, Fixtures, and five years lease, of the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 136 Fulton street. Considered the best location in the city. Apply to GHAS. II. HOWARD, 51 Dep street. We advise all those who have Children,

to examine the infinite variety of novel, amosing, and in-structive Games, just received at TUTFLE'S "Emperium." No. 345 Broadway, per steamer Pacific. Those who call upon him too, will hardly leave without taking a look at his superb Opera Glasses and Faos. Paralysis of the Hair, and of its roots and

rarrayst of the tailr, and of its roots and saca, is the cause of grayues. Instantly, as by magic, Cristadoro's Liquid list: Dye changes the white to a rich brown, at the same time renewing the moisture, chartieity, beauty, and life of the bair. It is the most wonderful phenomenon imaginable. The preparation is applied, and, presto! in Eve minutes the heir is changed from any ohmostous color to any shade or brown or to a fine black. Look in and see the effect, at Cristadoro's Wig and Scalp establishment, No. 6 Aster House. Private rooms for applying the dye and fitting on wigs.

Van Deusen's Improved Wahpine.-The best preparation for restoring Gray Hair to its original color, preventing the bair from falling out, premeting its scheral growth, eradiosting dandruff and seur; forming al-together a beautiful article for the toilet. To be obtained at 123 Chambers street, New York.

Don't use Hair Dyes, for, after coloring your hair, it grows again from the roots, and looks were than before. If you wish your hair changed from gray to list former color, use DAVISS Rahvene, which does it by acting upon the roots, and calling into action the suspended and the superior of the superior of the suspended that the superior of Allen. Actio - Ringing Broadway; Cook & Co., 279 Washington street; Rungo, 362 Hudson street; Lyon, 111 Houston street; Gnion, 127 Howery.

CITY TRADE REPORT

Baransterrs.—Flour slightly favored purchasers, the day's sales consisting of 13 600 bbls. Canadian superflue at \$4 12½ a \$4 18½; ordinary to choice State at \$4 12½ a \$4 57½; mixed to fancy Western at \$4 25 a \$4 50½; and common to good Southern at \$4 50 a \$4 60½ ber bbl. There have been 209 bbls.rye flour taken at \$3 31%